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RIOTOUS CHINAMEN

Loot and Burn the Property of the Jesuits At Wuhu.

REVENGE FOR ALLEGED WRONGS

The Motive for Their Acts—Story That Chinese Children Were Killed and Their Eyes Taken Out to Make Medicine Of—Foreign Warships Brought In to Quell the Disturbance.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The *North China Daily News*, in its account of Wuhu riots, says it had been reported for several days that a mob of Chinese had determined to loot and burn the property of the Jesuits at Wuhu, owing to the rumor that a number of Chinese children had been killed and their eyes taken out to make medicine for the Jesuit fathers. On the afternoon of Tuesday, May 12, a mob of Chinese gathered about the premises of the priests and broke through the walls, eventually setting fire to the cathedral and other buildings, after driving the missionaries out and pillaging the place. A mob then proceeded to the English consulate and destroyed considerable property by throwing stones.

The arrival of Taoti, a local magistrate, and the coolness of the British consul alone saved the building from being set on fire.

A number of foreigners, headed by the consul, armed themselves and passed the night at the custom house, and, assisted by Taoti, repelled the mob, which twice during the night made an attempt to loot and set fire to the custom house and residence of the foreign officials.

A French man-of-war was sent for and arrived on the 15th. Captain de Jonquieres informed the Governor of Nyan-King that if the rioters did not obey the mandate of the magistrate he would not hesitate to use strong measures. The Governor responded that order would be maintained. On May 19 the German gunboat *Ilitta* arrived and Captain Aschy lent his influence to secure protection for the missionaries. Placards, however, had been posted by rioters announcing that the mission buildings would be destroyed on Friday, May 22. Placards also had been posted in the French quarter of Shanghai threatening the foreigners.

Some of the Gaelic passengers to-day brought the information that the natives of Canton had again broken out against the missionaries in the burned mission and put them all to death. Four of the murderers were put to death. Cases of abduction and murder are becoming numerous. If ransom were not forthcoming the unhappy victims are to be killed.

A SICK JUROR

Interrupts the Proceedings in the Elliott Murder Case.

COLUMBUS, O., June 23.—Just as the State was about to finish its witnesses today in the Elliott murder case and the defense was preparing to begin the examination of its witnesses, Juror S. P. Legg was taken suddenly sick while in the box, and had to be removed to his room. A physician was summoned, and it has developed he is seriously ill. Beyond another juror, is just out of the doctor's care. The State to-day had Dr. J. W. Hamilton on the stand, who testified to the calibre of the ball which killed W. L. Hughes. This is presumed to show that W. J. Elliott fired at Osborn after the latter fled from him.

A BROTHERS' QUARREL

Settled With a Revolver, and Probably a Fatal Wound Inflicted.

SINCEY, O., June 23.—Last night, in Franklin township, John and Benjamin Denning met at the house of their brother, Henry Denning. For several years John and Benjamin have been on ill terms. They began quarreling at once, and Benjamin, while two feet distant, drew a revolver and shot his brother in the forehead. The bullet lodged near the right temple, and was extracted. Benjamin was arrested on a charge of shooting with intent to kill. He pleaded guilty and in default of \$100 bond was brought to jail. The injured man may recover.

SHE WENT ASTRAY

But Her Husband Put Up to Keep Her Out of Jail.

SIDNEY, Ohio, June 23.—Thomas McDonald, of Bellefontaine, and the wife of George Moss, of Lima, were fined for fornication and adultery, he pleading guilty to the former charge and she to the latter. They registered here at a hotel on Saturday night at T. Hodges and wife, of Cincinnati. The man was fined \$50 and the woman \$30. The woman's husband paid her out. McDonald is in jail.

Drowned Her Three Children.

LARSON, Wis., June 23.—Mrs. John Larson, wife of a farmer living in the town of Troy, near this city, drowned her three little children in Lake St. Croix during a fit of insanity last night. Her husband, on finding her absent from the house, began to search and found her at the lake shore wading and dead of the children lying on the shore dead. The other body could not be found. Mrs. Larson imagines that devils are after her. She was taken to the asylum this evening.

A Farmer Murdered.

GRAN VALLEY, Mo., June 23.—A prominent farmer named Samuel Reeves, living near Bates City, thirty-five miles east of here, was killed this morning by his hired hand, V. Bragg. They were plowing corn and got into a dispute about their work.

Granted a New Trial.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—On application of counsel for a new trial for McCrystal and Cooney, two of the jury bribers, Judge Marr to-day, after reviewing the testimony of the witnesses in the case, decided to grant the accused a new trial, on the ground that the testimony did not warrant the verdict.

AN INNOCENT MAN HUNG

For a Crime Which Another Man Now Confesses he Committed.

RICHLAND CENTER, Wis., June 23.—Irwin Fowler, of Viola, Richland county, has confessed that he had a hand in the murder of Reuben Drake, his wife and two grand-children in May, 1888, for which Andrew Grandstaff was lynched three days afterward. It is reported that Fowler implicates Jeff Bow, Jr., and Frank and Elijah Carey, under suspicion at the time of the murder. Great excitement existed in the vicinity when the diabolical crime was committed, and in consequence of Fowler's confession further violence may result.

A Negro Lynched.

HAMBURG, ASHLEY COUNTY, ARK., June 23.—Last Sunday morning Henry Jones, a negro, who resided about 12 miles from Hamburg, was lynched. Jones murdered his wife and was discovered in the act of making way with the body. About 2 o'clock Sunday morning a mob of ten or twelve, both white and black, forcibly took Jones from the jail, dragged him a mile and hung him to a tree. His whole body from head to foot was riddled with bullets and the skin was scraped from his back and sides where he had been pulled over the rough ground.

Fashionable Wedding at Martinsburg.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., June 23.—Trinity Episcopal church was the scene of a very pretty and fashionable wedding this morning. The contracting parties were John H. Doll, assistant cashier of the National Bank, and Miss Mary Louise, youngest daughter of the late Colonel E. P. Hunter, and one of the most popular and attractive of Martinsburg's fair daughters. The holy rite of matrimony was solemnly read according to the beautiful Episcopal ritual by the Rev. Henry Thomas. After the ceremony an impromptu reception was held at the residence of Mrs. P. R. Harrison, after which the happy couple left for a few weeks sojourn at Cape May and the Eastern cities.

The Water Melon Trade.

CINCINNATI, O., June 23.—The receipts of water melons from the South to the Cincinnati market at this season are unusually heavy and involve a large amount of money. This is a very valuable feature of Cincinnati commercial trade and one which requires great promptness and attention upon the part of all parties concerned. The local wholesale fruit merchants are taken wholly by surprise by new regulations instituted by the railways leading north, east and west from this city, whereby shipments of melons in less than carloads are required to be packed before they will be received for transportation. Heretofore they have been carried in bulk, and to any one familiar with the practical workings of this trade it must appear that the new regulations will practically destroy the trade. A rousing petition from the local merchants has been presented to the Cincinnati freight association remonstrating against this embargo on the melon industry.

Important Alliance Address.

TOPEKA, KAN., June 23.—Van Buren Prather, State Lecturer of the Kansas Alliance, has addressed a communication to the Congressional Alliance setting forth the plan for organization. The address is important in that it gives the first official declaration showing that the system of co-operation is to hereafter form the sub-structure of the Alliance movement. On this point the address declares that the Alliance are masters of the situation and the laborer is worthy of his hire and "by the eternal he shall have it."

Was a Tempest in a Teapot.

St. Louis, Mo., June 23.—Dominico Ginnochio, Italian Consul here, after making an investigation of the Chain of Rocks riot, is of the opinion that the attack on the Italian laborers was with the object of robbery more than anything else. Many of his countrymen, who were run out of the camp, have made statements to Mr. Ginnochio, and from what these men say he is led to believe that laborers of other nationalities—not only Americans—had made the assault.

A Crooked College Professor.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 23.—The sudden resignation of Professor Amandon, of Drury College, was a surprise to the public, although he was known to have been unpopular with the students. A greater surprise came to light last evening when it was discovered that he had absconded after securing endorsements for about \$1,000 by his fellow professors. Nearly every member of the faculty has been victimized. The affair has caused a sensation.

Count Lowenhaupt's Body.

WILMINGTON, DEL., June 23.—The body of Count Lowenhaupt, late husband of Ellen Bayard, youngest daughter of the ex-Secretary of State, has been disinterred. To-day it will be sent to New York and on Wednesday will be shipped to deceased's native home near Stockholm, Weir. The countess and her brother will accompany the remains to Sweden, where they will probably remain for several months.

Knights of St. Edward Excommunicated.

NEW ALBANY, IND., June 22.—The New Albany division of Knights of St. Edward has been excommunicated by Bishop Chardard for having a Sunday excursion where beer and dancing were among the attractions. The division will no longer be recognized as a Catholic society, and is suspended from the national organization. The relation of the members to the Catholic church is not affected.

Deny the Allegation.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, June 23.—President Woodruff, of the Mormon church, and George Q. Cannon, another Mormon official, asserted to-day that there is no truth in the charge that the so-called People's party of Utah, composed of Mormons, was dissolved by direction of the church.

Earthquake Shocks.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., June 23.—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt last evening at Pasadena and San Bernardino, a few miles from here.

STARTING IN EARNEST.

Blaine to Be Boomed for the Presidential Nomination.

A COMBINATION OF STATESMEN

Takes Hold—Western Republican Senators in Favor of the Man From Maine—His Great Popularity Demands That He Shall be the Nominee of the Party.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—In political circles here it is well understood that a powerful combination has taken hold of the Blaine boom, and determined that if he is in reasonable physical condition to press him for the nomination in 1892. Prominent in this combination are half a dozen or more of influential western Republican Senators, who have always been very friendly to Mr. Blaine, and who are decidedly hostile to President Harrison. It is undeniable that, personally, Blaine is the most popular man in the Republican party, and there is no doubt if his name goes before the convention neither Harrison nor any other man would be thought of. Had Blaine not peremptorily withdrawn his name in 1888 Harrison would not have had a ghost of a chance for the nomination, and with Blaine opposing him in 1892 he would be swept out of sight. The men who are working up Blaine's candidacy now are making a great point of the plea that no one else but Blaine can be elected by the Republican party; that he is the only one who can successfully meet the various side issues which will constantly spring up between now and the Presidential election. Blaine has always had a wonderfully strong hold in the Northwest, and the Western Senators who are interested in his fortunes say he is the only man who can be depended upon to hold that section in its allegiance to the Republican party. It is said these Senators and those who are acting with them have all their plans formed to take full possession of the Senate organization in December, and run everything on a Blaine basis.

NOTORIOUS COOLEY GANG

Renewing Their Depredations in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 23.—The notorious Frank Cooley and his gang are renewing their depredations in George's township, at the foot of the mountains in Fayette county.

Cooley escaped from the Fayette jail some time ago, where he was held pending his transfer to the penitentiary for burning and torturing a maiden lady named Miss Rose. He escaped and ever since has been terrorizing Hydetown and vicinity, levying tribute on farmers and holding up strangers. His last crime was to rob a Presbyterian church. Several warrants are out for his arrest, but Uniontown officers frankly say they will not risk their lives for the petty reward offered. The Cooley gang numbers ten, and they have powerful friends who invariably warn them of officer's coming, when they hide in the mountains where a regiment could not find them.

A GIGANTIC FRAUD.

The Washington Colonization and Improvement Managers Arrested.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 23.—This afternoon detectives arrested J. H. Hanson, H. Clark and G. W. Watt, local agents for an alleged corporation known as the Washington Colonization and Investment company, who have been maintaining a gilt edge office on Fourth avenue.

The plan of the company was to promise 100 acres of timber land in Washington for \$20 50, the clause peculiarly enticing to certain people being their promise to buy the timber back from the purchaser for \$50.

Chief O'Mara has received scores of complaints from early investors who have been put off, and says the scheme is as widespread as the notorious Granite State affair, the projects of which are now in the penitentiary.

Bordeaux Street Car Strike.

BORDEAUX, June 23.—The local authorities have suspended the horse car service pending a settlement of the disputes existing between the employees and the company. Several petards were thrown yesterday evening in the streets, causing considerable alarm. The military forces are picketed throughout the city, and are continually patrolling the streets. There have been a number of conflicts between the gendarmes and the rioters, during which many of the former have been injured.

Street Car Strike On.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., June 23.—The street car drivers' strike, which has been pending since May 10, was declared off to-day, the men conceding everything. The twenty-three moulders who struck yesterday in the Grand Rapids School Furniture Company's works on account of the employment of a non-union man, are still out.

Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURGH, June 23.—The members of the Amalgamated Association are still busily engaged on the steel scale and will make nothing public until the scale is completed. They will finish this scale soon. They elect officers on Thursday and after a social session dissolve.

Earthquake at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 23.—A slight earthquake occurred here at 11:27 p. m. There was a distinct boom and shock. No damage was done and the earthquake was so slight that it escaped the notice of half of the population.

Steamship News.

PREMERHAVEN, June 23.—Arrived—Elder, New York.

LONDON, June 23.—Sighted—Majestic, Wieland, New York.

MOBILE, June 23.—Arrived—Circasia, New York.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Arrived—Russia, Hamburg.

BARDSLEY'S CONFESSION.

He Blames Bank Examiner Drew for Much of His Trouble—Sentence Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23.—A tough and malodorous crowd that daily throngs the court of quarter sessions was supplemented to-day by men prominent in every walk of life. They had come into the hot and stuffy courtroom to witness what they thought was to be the crowning degradation of the man who a few months ago they all considered their friend—John Bardsley, the faithless treasurer of the city and the self-confessed violator of law. Two weeks ago, when Bardsley pleaded guilty to the many charges against him, the court fixed to-day as the time to pass sentence upon him. Public expectation has been wrought up by a promise that when he was brought into court Bardsley would make a full and free confession of his malfeasance. By many it was thought that in his statement or "confession" Bardsley would implicate men high in business and official life, men whose names have only been hinted at, who are supposed to be his confederates. Such expectations proved groundless; for Bardsley's confession practically confessed nothing that has not been made public through the columns of the daily press. The "confession" was more in the line of defense of his own conduct, and was exceedingly spacious and fair seeming, giving in detail his various transactions. It bristled throughout with figures, and showed where every dollar he has been accused of misappropriating has gone to. To the charges to which he has pleaded guilty, of loaning the public funds at interest and speculating with them, he frankly acknowledged, but he emphatically denied that he had benefited by his transactions to the extent of a dollar.

National Bank Examiner Drew came in for severe scoring at the hands of Bardsley and he laid to his door that he sunk his money in the Keystone bank.

Bardsley said that it was through Mr. Drew's plausible statements of the bank's condition that he had deposited his money there. He further charged Mr. Drew, through an acknowledgment by President Marst, of the Keystone Bank, that Mr. Drew knew of the bank's condition. According to Bardsley's statement, his present plight may be accounted for by trusting too much in the statement of others and can be epitomized in his own words on telling the history of his deposits in the Keystone Bank:

"I did not get the money, and I have never gotten any part of it, and it is still in the bank or should be there. I knew that the closing of the bank meant great loss to the city and State, and personal destruction to myself. I therefore made every effort to sustain the bank, and its closing has resulted in my absolute ruin."

Bardsley came up from prison this morning in a carriage and on entering the courtroom was placed in the dock. The rest and quiet that he has had in prison has done him a world of good, and he looked again like the John Bardsley of his happier days. He looked around the courtroom, bowed to some acquaintances, and entered into conversation with his brother-in-law. At the request of his counsel the court allowed Bardsley to leave the dock and take his seat within the bar. The proceedings were opened by District Attorney Graham addressing Judge Wilson, and stating that he wished to call some witnesses so that the court could get some information on which to pass sentence.

Mr. Graham called Taylor Faunce, an expert accountant, to the stand and he testified that Bardsley had used \$500,000 in speculation and had loaned \$900,000 to one banking firm and \$200,000 to another. He also loaned \$400,000 to the Bradford Mills Company, of which he was the owner. Bardsley also sold and converted to his own use \$500,000 worth of government bonds that he held for the city, but this money was subsequently returned. The experts had found Bardsley's stock operations had cost him in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

Lawrence Brown, another expert accountant, was next called. Before Mr. Brown finished his testimony he was badly riddled by the cross-examination to which he was subjected by Mr. Alexander, counsel for Bardsley. Mr. Brown testified that about \$1,800,000 remained to be accounted for.

Mr. Alexander then asked: "After all this investigation and assistance, I want you to say has a cent gone into Mr. Bardsley's pocket?"

"The investigation has not gone far enough to show that," replied the witness. "I can't say it has, and I can't say it has not."

Mr. Brown's examination was continued at length and he was forced to acknowledge that there was an actual profit to the city of about \$170,000 between the money Bardsley received at interest and the money he lost in stocks, as this money has been turned over to the city. Mr. Bardsley rose to make his promised statement. The statement consumed an hour and a quarter in reading. As Bardsley read his voice was clear, distinct and audible in every part of the courtroom. Twice he faltered and was compelled to cease reading when he spoke of his family, but otherwise he read firmly to the end. The sentence of Bardsley was indefinitely postponed.

Where German Must Be Taught.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—The Supreme Court to-day decided in favor of the teaching of the German language in the schools, holding that the law is compulsory and the language must be taught, whenever the requisite number of patrons shall petition for the same. Judges Olds and McBride dissenting in a long opinion.

She Wanted a Hugging.

FRANKFORT, June 23.—Last evening a servant girl visited the zoological gardens, and, unseen by any one, took off her clothing and jumped into the bear's pit. Her mangled body was found in the pit this morning.

Noted Bandit Killed.

HAVANA, June 23.—The bandit, Lutzardo Herrera, was killed by a detachment of guards near Santa Isabel to-day.

The Horticultural Building.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Contracts were awarded yesterday for the construction of the World's Fair horticultural building at a total cost of \$201,209.

THE OFFICIAL PAPERS

In the Reciprocity Negotiations With Canada.

SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE

Of That Country—The Correspondence Between the Two Governments Shows That Nothing Definite Has Been Done—Mr. Blaine's Last Letter Interesting in View of All the Talk.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 23.—A bulky bundle of documents tied with red tape was laid on the table in the Senate Chamber by the Premier last night. It was a message from the Governor General transmitting further papers relating to the extension and development of trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, including Newfoundland.

Among the letters is one from the foreign office to the colonial office. Lord Knutsford encloses a draft of the proposed convention between Newfoundland and the United States, which had been previously communicated by Sir Julian Pauncefote to Mr. Blaine for an arrangement of the fisheries question and trade relations. Following this, is Lord Stanley's cable message, in which he says: "The government views with alarm the proposed convention between Newfoundland and the United States. It places the fishery and other products of Canada at a disadvantage. The government remonstrates in the strongest terms against the signature of the proposed convention at Washington."

Six days later, November 25, Lord Knutsford, in a cable dispatch to the Governor General says: "In the present urgent condition of Newfoundland, an unfortunate feeling will be excited by the opposition of Canada to the effort of Newfoundland to relieve its distress. Any reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States would, as previously, be framed so as not to place imports from this country at a disadvantage, and it is presumed that Canada would wish to retain control over her tariff with a view to the possible extension of her trade with the colonies and England."

On November 28, his excellency sent Sir Julian Pauncefote the following dispatch: "We are prepared to arrange for our commercial relations with the United States being liberally extended, and wish that the United States may be so informed. This government objects to sending delegates to Washington unofficially, as liable to give rise to misunderstanding, but is ready at once to begin negotiations with the sanction of her majesty's government."

The next dispatch is from Lord Knutsford to the Governor General, and bears date December 2. It makes the following announcement: "With reference to your dispatch of the 19th ultimo, her majesty's government agrees to the minister at Washington being assisted by one or more Canadian plenipotentiaries, if the United States consent to the negotiations." In acknowledgment, the day following Lord Stanley despatched the following message: "The assent given by your telegram of the 4th inst. has given much gratification to the Canadian government. May we now make a definite official proposal through the British Minister to the United States government?"

How the assertion made in the last dispatch was received at Washington was set forth in the next message from Sir Julian Pauncefote, dated December 7: "I am informed by the Secretary of State that his government could not respond to the suggestion of a formal communication until a basis of arrangement had been first reached. He expressed a strong desire, however, to conclude a wide reciprocity treaty."

On December 13, Lord Stanley sent proposals to the home government with respect to the Atlantic fisheries, with the aim of securing the free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products in return for facilities to be granted to United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies, and the protection of mackerel and other fish on the Atlantic ocean, and in the inland waters also; the relaxation of the seaboard coasting laws of the two countries, regarding the coasting laws of inland waters dividing Canada from the United States; mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels; arrangements for settling the boundaries between Canada and Alaska.

This proposal was transmitted from London to Sir Julian Pauncefote, at Washington, with the following result as stated in a dispatch from Lord Knutsford, dated January 21, 1891.

"The Minister at Washington has communicated to the United States Secretary of State the substance of your telegram. Mr. Blaine replied that to endeavor to obtain the appointment of a formal commission to arrive at a reciprocity treaty would be useless, but that the United States Government was willing to discuss the question in private with Sir Julian Pauncefote, and one or more delegates from Canada, and to consider every subject on which there was a hope of agreement. He added that he would be prepared to enter into private negotiations at any time after March 4."

On March 16, after the election was over and Sir John MacDonald had been sustained, the Governor-General wrote the British Minister of Washington asking him to ascertain when it would be convenient for Mr. Blaine to receive the representatives of the Canadian Government, and discuss the whole question of reciprocity.

The next letter is from Mr. Blaine, dated April 1, 1891, to Sir Julian, and says: "A copy of the basis of negotiations, which you placed in my hands, December 22, last, is appended hereto. You told me, if my memory is not in error, that you were instructed by Lord Salisbury to propose to the United States for discussion, and if possible for agreement. I answered that I felt sure that the President would be unwilling to appoint a commission to consider the subject, and furthermore that I would be unwilling to submit them to the President, and in any event, I could not consider it before adjournment of Congress, when we could have a full private conference with the British Minister and Canadian agents. If an official agreement is reached, all well, if not, official mention is to be made of the effort. Above all things it is important to avoid public reference to this

matter. This, the President will insist upon.

It was a surprise to me, when several weeks later, during the Canadian canvass, Sir John MacDonald and Sir Charles Tupper both stated before public assemblies that an informal discussion of a reciprocity treaty would take place at Washington after the fourth of March by invitation of the Secretary of State. I detail these facts because I deem it important, since the matter has for some weeks been open to public remark that the conference was not initiated by me, but on the contrary that the private arrangement of which I speak was a modification of your proposal, and in no sense an original suggestion from the Government of the United States. With this explanation it only remains for me to say that the gentleman representing the Dominion of Canada and proposing to discuss the commercial relations of the two countries may be assured of a courteous and cordial reception in Washington by the Government of the United States. I have, etc.

J. G. BLAINE.

The next four documents are telegrams from Sir Julian Pauncefote to the Governor General. They form a skeleton narrative of the embassy to Washington, which resulted only in fixing a date in next October for a conference.

THE CHILEAN REBELLION.

About an End—The Government is Fairly Re-established.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch published here to-day from the Chilean government, presided over by Balmaceda, and dated from Santiago de Chile, says that the rebels have lost all moral force and that all action on their part in the south has ceased. On the other hand, the dispatch states that President Balmaceda is taking active steps to strengthen his army, and that the loyal warships are attacking the rebel ports, while the rebel squadron avoids fighting. The President, it appears from this cable message, walks freely in the streets of Santiago, which city is said to be entirely on his side. In conclusion, the statement is made that the rebels are prolonging the war solely to enrich themselves with the nitrate deposits of Tarapaca.

It is also asserted that the "constitutional congress" sits with regularity, and passes measures in the interest of the people, and furnishes the government with ample resources. Nineteen provinces, it is further stated are under the control of President Balmaceda; these provinces being inhabited by 3,000,000 people, while the rebel provinces are only inhabited by 150,000 people, one half of whom are said to be foreigners.

British Parliament.

LONDON, June 23.—Sir James Ferguson, Secretary of the Foreign Office, said in the House of Commons in regard to the progress of the Newfoundland arbitration that the French government had as yet only obtained the approval of the Senate, and until now had abstained from bringing the agreement before the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. John McNeill, (nationalist) member for South Donegal, moved to adjourn the pending question in order to discuss the destitution which he said existed among the poorer classes in the county of Donegal, Ireland. His motion was rejected by a vote of 191 to 110.

Must Maintain His Self Respect.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Standard* says it is difficult to see how Sir J. E. Gorst can continue to discharge his duties, either to the satisfaction of his colleagues or consistently with his own self respect.

A Girl Prisoner.

LONDON, June 23.—A band of armed Kurds are holding an English girl named Katie Greenfield, aged 14 years, who was abducted at the Turkish consulate in Subjoulak, Persia, in defiance of the British consul.

Won't Let the Jews Leave.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Chronicle's* Warsaw correspondent says that the Russian government has forbidden Jews to emigrate and that 100 Jews are detained at the frontier.

Election Riot at Bologna.

ROME, June 23.—In an election riot at Bologna, growing out of the defeat of socialists, one man was killed and many injured. Several arrests were made.

Not Much After All.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 23.—Prince George, of Greece, who was instrumental in saving the life of the Russian Prince Imperial from the attack of the Japanese policeman near Yokohama, May 11, arrived to-day on the steamship *Gaelic*. When questioned regarding the affair, Prince George modestly replied: "Oh, it was nothing; the fellow made two strokes at the Caseworking and I caught both blows with my walking stick."

A Frenchman Violates Postal Laws.

LANCASTER, PA., June 23.—A warrant has been issued by United States Commissioner Kennedy for Rev. N. A. Barr of Adamstown, this county, who is charged with violating the postal laws by sending an abusive postal card to Rev. Spreng, of Cleveland, Ohio. The prosecution is the outgrowth of the Bowman and anti-Bowman fight in the Evangelical church.

A Fatal Quarrel.

St. Louis, June 23.—During a fight between Arthur Cosley and Henry Coates, both colored, at a late hour last night, near the latter's home, the former had his skull split open with a club, and was killed almost instantly.

To the Policy Holders of the Equitable Life of New York.

By reason of a similarity of names many papers have been led to report the failure of this company. The fact is that a small concern known as the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, has passed into the hands of a receiver, but the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, New York, is to-day the largest, strongest, safest and best life company on the globe.

SWEENEY & EDWARDS, General Agents, Wheeling, W. Va.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; warmer; southwesterly winds; 62-74.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

at furnished by C. Schaefer, druggist, Opera House corner.

7 a. m. 71 3 p. m. 77
9 a. m. 77 7 p. m. 77
10 p. m. 53 Weather-Fair.